

WEATHER.
(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)
Rain tonight and probably tomorrow
morning; colder tomorrow; moderate
southeast shift to northwest winds.
Temperatures today—Highest, 65, at 2
p.m.; lowest, 61 at 4 a.m.
Full report on page A-2.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

"When the Day is Over
in Europe — It's Press
Time on The Star."

(AP) Means Associated Press.

Closing New York Markets, Page 18

86th YEAR. No. 34,504. Entered as second class matter
post office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1938—FORTY PAGES. ***

THREE CENTS.

PLAN OF FORGING ROOSEVELT NAME REVEALED BY SPY

Rumrich Says Scheme Was
to Get Information on
America's Navy.

ASSERTS HE EXPECTED
LARGE SUM OF MONEY

Tells of Writing Letter to
Ensign Promising Liberal
Recompense.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A scheme to forge President Roosevelt's signature to White House stationery in order to procure information about the United States Navy was described in Federal Court today by Guenther Gustav Rumrich, 32-year-old Army deserter and confessed Nazi spy.

Speaking in a low, dispirited voice as if he were tired of his role in the whole fantastic espionage plot, Rumrich told Judge John C. Knox and a jury he had expected to get a lot of money if the plan were carried through.

It was his third day on the witness stand testifying against Erich Glaser, former Mitchell Field soldier; Johann Hoffmann, headmaster on the German liner Europa; and Otto Hermann Voss, airplane mechanic. Rumrich was indicted with them and 14 others, but pleaded guilty at the opening of the trial and became one of the Government's principal witnesses.

Asked About Vessels.
The stout ex-dishwasher, who became a \$40 a week "mail order" spy, charged gum as he told of a night when Karl Schluter, an alleged messenger for the spy ring, came to his home in the Bronx with Pauline Hoffmann.

Schluter asked him what he knew of the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Yorktown.

"He said the German Navy was now going to build an aircraft carrier, and that it would be very useful for his superiors to obtain plans of these carriers' construction," Rumrich testified.

"He suggested that I write to Hamburg and suggest that I be furnished with some stationery that would show that it was official White House stationery."

Did Not Elaborate.
"He said something about forwarding a letter to the construction chief of the United States Navy Department, the letter bearing the forged signature of the President of the United States, but he did not elaborate on this plan."

"I told him I would try to get the stationery. He said there would be a lot of money in it if I could get the plans of the aircraft carriers, but he did not say how much."

Rumrich said he wrote to the mysterious "Sanders," as he knew his chief in Hamburg, sending the letter to the Dundee, Scotland, address of Mrs. Jessie Jordan, now serving a prison term for espionage in Scotland.

"At that time there was some trouble in the Far East about the bombing of the Panay, and papers carried a reproduction of the President's protest about the bombing."

White House Inscription.
"At the top was the inscription of the White House, Washington, D. C. I thought it would be a good idea to include a facsimile of that message, so they had me write something to go by."

Lester C. Dunigan, assistant United States attorney, read Rumrich's letter, which specified the size of the stationery to be sought and described it in detail.

"I shall need this stationery by March 1," wrote Rumrich. "I will get the plans of the Yorktown and Enterprise without much expense."



MONTGOMERY, ALA.—SAVE 14 IN BURNING PLANE—Eleven passengers and the crew of three escaped unhurt from a burning Eastern Airlines plane near Montgomery last night—because Pilot J. D. Hissong stuck to his controls and landed without a jar. Hissong (right) was burned on the hands and face. His co-pilot, C. R. Russell (left) also stayed at the controls. —A. P. Wirephoto.

PILOT ACCLAIMED AS 14 ARE SAVED Blazing Plane, One Motor Gone, Landed in Dark by Seared Flyer.

By the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19.—A new hero of the airways was acclaimed today, as a mass of burned wreckage marked where Pilot Dave Hissong, with flames lapping about him, brought 11 passengers and three crewmen safely to earth in his burning Eastern Airlines plane.

With one voice of gratitude the passengers testified, "He saved us."

The 14-passenger, twin motored, Houston-to-New York ship burst into flames near midnight a few miles from Montgomery, and though his hands were seared, the fuselage burned and one motor dropped out, Pilot Hissong stuck to the controls and put the craft down in a dark and strange field.

A moment after passengers alighted the flames destroyed the ship. No one aboard was hurt badly.

Among the passengers were J. B. Connolly, general manager of Hearst Newspapers, New York, and E. D. Rivers, Jr., son of Georgia's Governor.

'Heroism Beyond Description.'
Eastern Airlines listed the others aboard as J. H. Sotham, New York; J. H. Brock, New Orleans; Z. Leber, New York; J. T. Nix, New Orleans; D. Drucker and R. B. Kahle, New York; George Stewart, Atlanta; Co-pilot C. R. Russell, Steward Frank Gibbs, W. O. Foote, Montgomery Eastern Airlines manager, and P. T. Vonnegut, New Orleans Eastern Airlines city traffic manager.

Mr. Connolly said "the heroism and fine work of the pilot simply were beyond description." Young Rivers said "if it hadn't been for that pilot I wouldn't be here."

Mr. Foote told a dramatic story of Pilot Hissong's heroism and effective performance as a pilot.

"We left the Montgomery Field," he said, "about three minutes before the right engine got rough and in another minute it broke into flames. We were at an elevation of about 1,400 feet."

"Capt. Hissong cut the gas off from the motor. The captain attempted to turn and had made about a half turn toward the airport when the right motor, apparently eaten loose by the flames, fell out. Hissong jerked his left wing up to flying position. He headed for a clearing."

"He could barely see with his landing lights. He rushed the ship. The right wing was sheared off by a tree." Capt. Hissong, he stated, "was a real hero."

Steward Frank Gibbs walked through the aisle telling the passengers to see that their safety belts were tight. All were in their seats, properly strapped, when the plane touched earth. Then they rushed out.

Pilot Refuses Credit.
Pilot Hissong and his co-pilot were helped from the control compartment. Passengers and crew felt quickly by the heat of the burning ship.

Pilot Hissong said that a damaged propeller probably caused vibration of a motor in a way to start the fire.

He refused to take credit for any heroic act, stating that he had merely followed instructions.

(See PLANE CRASH, Page A-3.)

ANDREWS ISSUES EXEMPTION LIST UNDER WAGE ACT

No Interpretation Made of
Its Application to Specific
Industries.

UP TO EMPLOYERS
AND WORKERS, AIDES SAY

Divergence of Views Will Be
Decided by Courts—Hearings
to Be Allowed.

By the Associated Press.

Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, issued today definitions of professionals, executives, outside salesmen and persons engaged in a retail capacity, all of whom will be exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act which becomes effective Monday.

At the same time he announced that a person could apply for a revision of the definitions and possibly would be granted a hearing.

"If the administrator believes that reasonable cause for amendment of the regulations is set forth," Mr. Andrews said, "he will either schedule a hearing with due notice to the interested parties, or will make other provisions for affording them an opportunity to present their views."

"In determining such future regulations, separate treatment for different industries and for different classes of employees may be given consideration."

Mr. Andrews issued no interpretation on how the definitions would be applied to specific industries. His aides said that such interpretations would have to be made by employers and workers themselves. Where there is divergence of views the courts ultimately will have to reconcile the definitions.

Definitions Listed.
Professional: A professional is any employee:
(a) Who is customarily and regularly employed in work;
(b) Predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work; and
(c) Requiring the consistent exercise of discretion of judgment both as to the manner and time of performance as opposed to work subject to active direction and supervision; and
(d) Of such a character that the output produced or result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time.

Based upon educational training in a specially organized body of knowledge, the employee must have received academic education and from an apprenticeship and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical processes in accordance with a previously indicated or standardized formula, plan or procedure.

(B) Who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that of the employee.

(See WAGE-HOUR, Page A-3.)

Exemption to the order was made in the cases of 11 persons who were convicted or pleaded guilty to criminal actions in connection with the strike. Six of these had pleaded guilty to use of explosives and to malicious destruction of property, while the other four had been found guilty of possession of a bomb.

In harsh language, the board answered the corporation's contention that many other strikers should not be reinstated because of their participation in acts of violence.

"It must be remembered," the board said, "that the acts of which the respondent complained were committed by strikers in the heat and turmoil of a bitter industrial strife in which the threat of violence on the part of the respondent against the strikers was ever present and frequently carried into execution; that the strike was brought on fundamentally by the respondent's own unlawful acts; that the respondent had itself been guilty of brutal acts of violence in the period of organization preceding the strike, and was responsible for acts of violence during the strike far more serious than those attributed to the strikers in question."

Discrimination Cited.
"Although the respondent refused to reinstate certain employees at Youngstown and elsewhere, allegedly for the reason that they had carried sticks and clubs on the picket lines, it paid a bonus to the members of the 'Back-to-Work' Committee of guards at Canton for patrolling the city, armed with shotguns, and reinstated all such guards without question. In view of this discrimination, we are compelled to conclude that the real motive behind the respondent's refusal to reinstate striking employees was their union affiliation. . . .

"It does not lie in the mouth of the respondent to assert that the offenses of its striking employees are necessarily without question."

(See REPUBLIC, Page A-5.)

SOVIETS CROSS BORDER
TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP).—A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Harbin, Manchukuo, said today that Soviet troops had crossed the Amur River into Manchukuo near Heilong, opposite the Siberian city of Blagoveshchensk and started construction of a blockhouse. Manchukuo was said to have registered a protest.



REPUBLIC TOLD TO REHIRE 5,000

N. L. R. B. Lays Strike and
'Brutal Acts of Violence'
to Girdler Concern.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Woody Hockaday, the peace advocate from Wichita, Kan., who specializes in throwing white feathers, broke onto the trading floor of the Chicago Board of Trade today and shouted: "\$1.50 wheat or burn."

The Board of Trade was thrown into an uproar when Hockaday broke past the entrance guards and sprinted to the wheat pit, at the far side of the large room.

Two guards followed the intruder and required the help of a third to get him into an adjoining conference room.

Hockaday, who on several occasions has interrupted formal meetings to throw white feathers and shout for peace, became involved with President Roosevelt's Secret Service guards when the President was at Oklahoma City several months ago.

Hockaday attempted to break through police lines during a parade and shine the President's shoes.

In temporary custody, he later explained that he wanted to shine the shoes of 10 prominent men, collect a dollar for the labor, use it to buy a bushel of wheat, bake the wheat into bread and continue with a variation of his program for international peace.

Charging the Republic Steel Corp. with unfair labor practices, including "brutal acts of violence" which led to the strike of May, 1937, the National Labor Relations Board today ordered the company to offer re-employment or a preferred re-employment status to some 5,000 workers who took part in the walk-out.

If necessary to provide for the reinstatement, the company is ordered to dismiss all employees hired since the strike.

The Republic plants affected by the strike were in Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland and Warren, Ohio.

The board's order, contained in a unanimous 100,000-word decision of the three-man group, was served on the corporation, headed by Tom M. Girdler, in Cleveland today.

In event of failure of the company to comply with the re-employment order, it is directed to pay remedial wages dating from five days after application of the workers for reinstatement. In computing such remedial wages, the company may deduct earnings of any employment applicants during the "waiting period," but in a further unique qualification it is ordered that where such earnings may come from public relief sources the company is to make restitution to the relief agency.

Company Blamed for Violence.
Exception to the order was made in the cases of 11 persons who were convicted or pleaded guilty to criminal actions in connection with the strike. Six of these had pleaded guilty to use of explosives and to malicious destruction of property, while the other four had been found guilty of possession of a bomb.

In harsh language, the board answered the corporation's contention that many other strikers should not be reinstated because of their participation in acts of violence.

"It must be remembered," the board said, "that the acts of which the respondent complained were committed by strikers in the heat and turmoil of a bitter industrial strife in which the threat of violence on the part of the respondent against the strikers was ever present and frequently carried into execution; that the strike was brought on fundamentally by the respondent's own unlawful acts; that the respondent had itself been guilty of brutal acts of violence in the period of organization preceding the strike, and was responsible for acts of violence during the strike far more serious than those attributed to the strikers in question."

Discrimination Cited.
"Although the respondent refused to reinstate certain employees at Youngstown and elsewhere, allegedly for the reason that they had carried sticks and clubs on the picket lines, it paid a bonus to the members of the 'Back-to-Work' Committee of guards at Canton for patrolling the city, armed with shotguns, and reinstated all such guards without question. In view of this discrimination, we are compelled to conclude that the real motive behind the respondent's refusal to reinstate striking employees was their union affiliation. . . .

Hockaday Takes Pit by Surprise; Asks \$1.50 Wheat

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'LANGERISM' ISSUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Nye's Chances of Victory
Clouded by Plan of
\$40 Age Pension.

By G. GOULD LINCOLN,
Star Staff Correspondent.

FARGO, N. Dak., Oct. 19.—"Langerism," plus a wildcat \$40-a-month old-age pension plan, is the one and only issue in North Dakota's political campaign today.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, is fighting it out with Gov. William Langer. Langerism, in the Nye dictionary, is described as a dictatorial, dominating political organization and bureaucracy, built up by levying tribute on State employees and by demanding "kickbacks" from contractors doing business with the State.

There is a Democratic candidate for the Senate, J. J. Nygaard, who is running against Nye and Langer, and also a union candidate, B. F. Woodall. There is no slightest chance, however, that Nygaard can win, and Woodall is a negligible quantity.

Senator Nye edged in Langer in the Republican senatorial primary last June, but by a narrow margin, something less than 5,000 votes. This was Nye's first big hurdle, and there were plenty of Republicans who did not believe he would make it. It might have settled the election if there had not been an implacable enmity between the two men and Langer's determination to end Nye's political career in defeat if he could.

After due consideration, and against the wishes of some of the Statehouse organization, Langer's own, the Governor determined to run for Senator as an independent. It was an easy job for him to circulate the necessary petitions and have them signed.

Langer, tall, dark, inclined to stoutness, with a gift of gab and great determination, has fought many battles in the past. He was elected Governor as a Republican first in 1932. On charges of levying an assessment for political purposes—on Federal employees in the relief organization in North Dakota, Langer was indicted by a Federal grand jury and tried in 1934. He had been renominated for Governor. He was sentenced to serve 18 months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000. The State Supreme Court removed him from office. A Federal court of appeals reversed the lower court. He was tried again and the jury acquitted. A third trial resulted in a deadlock.

Stages 1936 Comeback.
In the meantime, Mrs. Langer, the Governor's wife, had taken his place in the race for Governor, and in the election she was defeated by Thomas H. Moodie, a Democrat. In 1936, Langer staged a comeback and was elected Governor. He has grabbed the Non-Partisan League, North Dakota's old radical organization, and made it his own. He is using it and his State pay roll as his campaign organization.

(See NORTH DAKOTA, Page A-5.)

Wanted Name Company.
A company which he would not name paid him to spy on the Communist party, Gernsey testified.

Senate committee aides said Allen still is a committee employee and that Cranfield once was an investigator, but now is connected with the National Labor Relations Board.

Gernsey repeatedly emphasized during his testimony that the evidence which the Communists had of his spying had been in the mails, and Representative Mosier, Democrat, of Ohio said he wanted "to find out if these men intercepted his mail and took it to the Communist party."

"The Communist party had these reports and they had been nowhere except in the mail," the witness replied. "Where could they have got them?"

HOPE IS ABANDONED
FOR KEMAL ATATURK
Turkish Cabinet Is in Constant
Session—Istanbul Police
Are Reinforced.

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 19.—Hope was virtually abandoned today for Kemal Ataturk, President and strong man of Turkey, gravely ill with an old liver ailment.

Reliable sources said the end might come at any moment or that the President, principal creator of modern Turkey, might live for several hours.

The Turkish cabinet was in constant session in event of his death, and Istanbul police were reinforced against possible demonstrations which might occur.

FIRST SIT-DOWN IS LAID TO REDS BY FORD WORKER

Witness Says Communists
Adopted Technique at
Midland Steel.

SAYS HE JOINED PARTY
TO GET INFORMATION

Method First Studied for Use in
Hudson Plants in 1933-34, He
Tells House Probe.

By the Associated Press.

Activities of Nazi and Communist parties in the United States have engendered a special House investigating committee since shortly after close of Congress last summer. On several occasions, witnesses have alleged that Communist party members or agents have connected themselves with governmental activities.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities received testimony today that Communists engineered the first sit-down strike in Michigan—at the Midland Steel Co. plant in 1936.

Clyde Morrow, an employee of the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit, said the strike was led by John Anderson, Communist candidate for Governor in 1934, and Nat Ganley, described by Morrow as a Communist and member of several unions at one time under different names.

"These men headed the strike with the aid of Communist nuclei in the union," he said. "They kept the workers at fever pitch by saying strike-breakers would be brought in to take their jobs and that the militia would come down."

Morrow, who said he had joined the Communist party for the purpose of getting information, asserted he was on hand when the idea began.

Traces Sit-down Idea.
The witness, speaking rapidly despite cautions to slow down, said the technique of sit-down strikes was worked out first at the Hudson Motor Car Co. plant, where "the Communist party experimented with the idea" late in 1933 and in 1934. In the Hudson plant, he said, departmental lines were stopped until demands were met and in one month there were perhaps 200 stoppages and "they just couldn't run."

In response to questions, Morrow said the Trade Union Unity League was an organization of "red industrial unions" up to 1934, and that the leading one, Communist-controlled, was the auto workers union.

"It led the Briggs strike in 1932," he said. "The Motor Products strike the same year, and participated in a hunger march on the Ford plant in which five men lost their lives."

Imported Tactics, Is Expelled.
The committee received testimony yesterday that Communists had imported into the United States the same sit-down strike tactics they had used in France and Italy prior to 1920.

In other testimony, William P. Gernsey, of Detroit, connected investigators of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee with his expulsion from the Communist party after he had spied on it for seven years.

Scholarly and youthful in appearance, Gernsey said one of the investigators, who hailed Communist party members as "comrades," predicted he would be killed because of this exposure.

Expelled From Party.
The witness testified he confessed and was expelled from the party when copies of expense vouchers proving he was a spy were produced at a special meeting of Detroit Communists in January, 1937.

In the lobby of Communist party headquarters, immediately afterward, Gernsey said, Harold Cranfield and Benjamin Allen, whom he identified as investigators for the Civil Liberties Committee, appeared and were told by one of the Communists: "Well, we got him."

Gernsey quoted Cranfield as saying: "Comrades, this man's life is not worth two cents. He is of no more use to the capitalist class and his life will be destroyed."

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